全国高等教育自学考试英语专业专科段应试辅导丛书

综合英语（一）
应试指导与全真模拟试卷

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总前言

高等教育自学考试经过二十多年的发展,已经成为我国高等教育的基本制度之一。高等教育自学考试走到今天,规范了教材,统一了考试,已经日臻完善。

高等教育自学考试为那些没能走进大学校门的众多莘莘学子圆了大学梦。每年几百万自考考生走进考场,去实现自己的梦想。与考者不仅有民办大学的学生、社会青年,还吸引了在校的大学生。这些大学生多是跨专业学习,旨在成为社会急需的复合型人才。随着中国加入WTO,中国与世界接轨的步伐的加速,英语成为一门炙手可热的学科,参加英语专业自考的考生也就自然越来越多。为了让广大考生了解英语自考的详细情况,把握英语自考的动向,明确英语专业自考的各科的重点、难点,培养扎实的知识基础及应试策略,我们组织长期在自考教学一线的教师编写了这套英语专业(专科段)应试指导丛书。

本套丛书包括了英语专业专科段自考的各个英语学科,它们是:

◇ 综合英语(一)应试指导与全真模拟试卷
◇ 综合英语(二)应试指导与全真模拟试卷
◇ 英语阅读(一)应试指导与全真模拟试卷
◇ 英语阅读(二)应试指导与全真模拟试卷
◇ 英语写作基础应试指导与全真模拟试卷
◇ 英语国家概况应试指导与全真模拟试卷
◇ 英语听力应试指导与全真模拟试卷
◇ 英语口语应试指导与全真模拟试卷

上述每本书均包括三大部分:

◇ 第一部分　备考指南
◇ 第二部分　模拟试卷及详解
◇ 第三部分　历年真题及答案与评分标准

备考指南部分为考生分析考试内容,总结应试技巧,预测考试动态,归纳考试重点。**模拟试卷及详解**部分为考生提供全真的考试内容,让考生在模拟训练中总结经验教训,培养好的"题感"和应试技巧。**历年真题及答案与评分标准**部分为考生提供了全国统考以来历年的考试真题、答案及评分标准,使考生充分了解考试的内容、难度及答题时的注意事项。

本书旨在"授之以'渔'",希望考生能够通过一道题来掌握一类题。毕竟"题海茫茫",我们不可能每天沉溺于题海之中不能自拔,要培养自己举一反三的能力。

本书是集体智慧的结晶。作者们不辞辛苦,忘我工作,才有了这套丛书的出版,在此向所有为本套图书出版做出贡献的女士、先生们致意!

虽然我们在成书的各个环节均做到了一丝不苟,但书中错漏之处在所难免,诚恳希望外语界同仁及广大读者不吝指正,以便再版时改正,在此,我们深表谢意。

<div align="right">编　者</div>

本书前言

　　《综合英语(一)》选自英美书刊,相当一部分出自名家之手,是一部题材广泛、内容丰富的教材。考生学完本教材后应该有"实战"的机会。在实战训练中,考生可以发现自己学习中的弱项,掌握应试要领,培养好的题感。而目前可供考生实践的参考资料并不多,为此,作者决定编写这本辅导用书。本书第一部分为备考指南,帮助考生分析解题思路,总结应试技巧,归纳考点知识。第二部分共包括10套全真模拟试卷及参考答案和相关解释,供考生考前热身及平时训练之用。第三部分提供了2000年和2001年两年的真题及参考答案,并附有评分标准,以便使考生明白答题时应按照什么样的标准来做。

　　本书是参照《综合英语(一)》(徐克容主编)及国内外出版的多种相关资料,按照近年的考试题型编写而成的。本书有以下几大特点:

　　➢ **权威性**:编者近年来一直从事《综合英语(一)》的考前串讲及考前辅导,积累了丰富的经验。

　　➢ **标准性**:本书严格按照《大纲》及历年试题的题型、难度、命题方向编写。

　　➢ **全面性**:本书覆盖了《大纲》所要求的重点、难点,以真正起到"实战训练"的效果。

　　➢ **实用性**:本书题目均为深思熟虑之作,能真正培养学生的应试技能和解题题感,提高解题速度。

　　相信本书会成为自考朋友的良师益友,预祝大家考试成功。

<div align="right">编　者</div>

目　录

一 考试概况

综合英语(一)是高等教育自学考试英语专业专科阶段的一门必考课程。它旨在向学生传授系统的基础语言知识和基础语言技能,培养应考者初步的听、说、读、写、译的语言技能。

与之相联系,这门课程的考试主要遵循以下原则:

◇ 合理安排测试项目的能力层次结构,重点考查学生对英语的实际运用。

◇ 合理安排考题的难易结构:易(20%),较易(30%),较难(30%),难(20%)。

◇ 合理安排主观题与客观题的比例,主客观题之比为:40/60。

◇ 合理确定与教材有关部分所占的比例。

考试题型主要有以下几种:

I. 用适当的语法形式或词汇填空;

II. 阅读理解;

III. 标出单词的国际音标;

IV. 完形填空;

V. 根据所学课文内容完成句子;

VI. 汉译英。

为了使考生能够更直观地了解考试概况,我们列表如下:

题 型		分 值	题 量	每小题分值
用适当的语法形式或词汇填空		30	30	1
阅读理解		10	10	1
标出单词的国际音标		20	20	1
完形填空	选词填空	10	10	1
	用课文中的词填空	10	10	1
根据所学课文内容完成句子		20	10	2
汉译英		20	10	2

二 试题分析及考点归纳

I. 用适当的语法形式或词汇填空

本题涉及了综合英语(一)考试大纲的几乎所有语法项目:

1. 名词

(2000)I5. About two _____ were killed in the flood

A. thousands people   B. thousand people

C. thousand peoples   D. thousands peoples

试题分析:本题是考查学生对名词单复数的掌握情况。People 为集合名词,没有复数形式 peoples;thousand 在数字后表确指时不用复数形式,表约数时可以用复数形式,如 thousands of people,所以 B 正确。

2. 代词

(2000)I1. I invited Tom and Ann to dinner, but _____ of them came.

A. both   B. none   C. either   D. neither

试题分析:本题是考查代词的辨析。both 为"两者都";none 为"(多个中)一个也没有";either 为"两者中的其中一个";neither 为"两者都不"。Tom 和 Ann 是两个人,but 表示转折,可见应该是"两者都不",故选 D。

3. 连词

(2001)I7. We will not achieve our goals _____ we pay enough attention to education.

A. till   B. unless   C. that   D. however

试题分析:本题是考查连词的用法。Unless 为"如果不",符合句意要求。本句句意为:"如果不给予教育足够的重视,我们就达不到目标"。

4. 形容词和副词的三级比较

(2000) I3. The longer she waited, _____ she became.

A. the most impatient   B. more impatient

C. the least impatient   D. the more impatient

试题分析:本题是考查形容词比较级的用法。这个句子是 "the more... the more..."的固定句式。故选 D。

5. 动词的时态和语态

(2000)I2. When he was here last year, this house _____.

A. was building   B. has been built

C. was being built   D. was to build

试题分析:本题考查时态和语态的运用。首先,房子应该是"被建",所以,应该使用被动语态;时间状语 when he was here last year 要求本句用过去进行时态,所以该句应该用过去进行时的被动语态。故选 C。

6. 情态动词的用法

(2001)I13. I didn't hear the phone. I _____ asleep.

A. must be   B. should be

C. must have been   D. should have been

试题分析：本题考查情态动词的用法。第一个句子用的是一般过去时，说明事情发生在过去。从句意看，第二句是表示推断，具体来讲应该是对过去事实的推断，所以应该用 C。

7. 虚拟语气

(2000)I10. If I _____ the train, I would be attending an important meeting in Shanghai now.

A. have caught   B. caught   C. would catch   D. had caught

试题分析：本题考查虚拟语气的用法。从句子来看，本句应该是"混合型"的虚拟语气句，表示"过去的行为，现在的结果"。主句用"would + 动词原形"，从句用"had + 动词的过去分词"。故选 D。

8. 动词的非谓语形式

(2000)I6. Most people _____ to the meeting were famous scientists.

A. invited   B. being invited   C. to be invited   D. inviting

试题分析：本题考查动词的过去分词的用法。此句为过去分词短语作定语，相当于一个定语从句：who were invited。故选 A。

9. 从句

(2000)13. Yesterday he returned from the mountain village _____ he had been visiting an old man.

A. when   B. that   C. where   D. which

试题分析：本题考查定语从句的用法。本句中先行词是 village，表地点，所以应该用关系副词 where 来引导定语从句。故选 C。

10. 句子的强调与倒装

(2000)I12. At no time _____ his name at the party.

A. she ever mentioned   B. ever did she mention

C. did she ever mention   D. she ever mentions

试题分析：本题考查句子倒装。本句中 at **no** time 开首，所以句子应该倒装，只有 C 符合要求。

考点归纳

1. 名词

（1）名词的数

名词有可数名词与不可数名词之分。可数名词可以有自己的复数形式，不可数名词没有复数形式。下面我们将主要的一些特殊形式总结如下：

① 常见的有这几个以 f 或 fe 结尾的词需要把 f 去掉加-ves。即：

wife—wives   life—lives   knife—knives   wolf—wolves   self—selves

shelf—shelves leaf—leaves loaf—loaves   thief—thieves   half—halves

② 常见的一些非规则变化形式有：

man—men	foot—feet	mouse—mice	sheep—sheep
woman—women	goose—geese	tooth—teeth	deer—deer

③ 常见的以-o 结尾加-es 的词。

hero——heroes　　Negro——Negroes　　tomato——tomatoes　　potato——potatoes

④ 有些词没有复数形式,始终保持单数。如：

advice　knowledge　baggage　luggage　information　news　rubbish　furniture 等。

⑤ 有些词一般总是保持复数形式。如：

police　trousers　glasses　scissors 等。

⑥ 由 man 与 woman 构成的复合名词,通常要把两个词都变成复数。如：

man teacher——men teachers(男教师们)

woman driver——women drivers(女驾驶员们)

（2）名词的性

英语一般情况下并不区分名词的性,如 teacher 既可以指男教师也可以指女教师。但也有些词是区分性的。如：

阳性	阴性
author （作者）	authoress （女作者）
host （男主人）	hostess （女主人）
god （神）	goddess （女神）
lion （雄狮）	lioness （雌狮）
tiger （雄虎）	tigress （雌虎）
waiter （男侍者）	waitress （女侍者）

这些词都有性的区别,不可混用。

（3）名词所有格

① 一般情况下在词尾后加 's 构成所有格。如：

women's clothes　　　　children's palace

a child's voice　　　　my wife's watch 等。

② 以 s 结尾的复数名词后直接加"'"即可构成所有格。如：

the students' union　　a girls' school

③ 一些以"s"结尾的人名可在词尾加"'s",也可以只加"'"。如:Mr Jones's house,也可以说 Mr Jones' house。

④ 复合名词一般在词尾加 's。如：

My father-in-law's car

无生命的东西的所有格必须用 of 表示,不可用"'s"或"'"表示。如 the name of the film,the door of the room 等等。但下列几种情况下可用"'s"或"'"构成所有格：

① 汽车、飞机、火车、船只及其他交通工具,如:the ship's bell, the train's wheel

② 在一些时间表达法中,如:today's newspaper,tomorrow's weather, a three days' walk, a week's holiday

③ 在"money+worth"表达法中:如:ten dollars' worth of stamps, 100 yuan's worth of

knives

④ 在"for+名词所有格+sake"表达法中,如:for heaven's sake

⑤ 在其他一些表达法中,如:a stone's throw,to one's heart's content 等。

2. 冠词

冠词有定冠词 the 和不定冠词 a/an。虽然数量不多,但用法却很广,并不是非常容易掌握。

（1）不定冠词的用法

① 不定冠词 a 用于以辅音开头的单词前。（注意:是辅音而不是辅音字母）如:**a** woman,
a table,**a** teacher,**a** university 等。

an 用于以元音开头的单词前。如:**an** hour,**an** apple,**an** elephant,**an** honest man 等。

② 不定冠词泛指某类人或某类物。如:

A child needs love. My mother is **a** teacher.

③ 用于某些数量表达里。如:

a hundred,**a** lot of,**a** great many,**a** number of,**a** dozen 等。

④ 有些抽象名词可加 a(an)使之具体化,变成普通名词。如:

Maotai is **a** famous Chinese liquor.

⑤ 可用于 Mr/Mrs/Miss+ 姓前,表示"一个叫…的人"。如:

A Mr Smith is waiting for you outside.

⑥ 有时可用于抽象名词前（固定用法）,或用于某些用形容词修饰的名词前。如:

He has got **a** cold.

He gave us **a** good breakfast.

（2）定冠词的用法

① 用于独一无二的个体前。如:**the** sun,**the** sea,**the** sky。

② 前面提到的名词,后面再度提到时。如:

A boy is waiting for you outside. **The** boy has a strong southern accent.

③ 用于某些被词组或短语修饰的词前。如:**the** woman in red, **the** girl on **the** house,
the gentleman that you met, **the** lady that you talked with。

④ 用于最高级前或 first,second 以及 only 作形容词时之前。如:**the** most important per-
son, **the** first row, **the** second person, **the** biggest city 等。

⑤ 用于单数名词前表示某一类事物。如:

The dog is becoming less in number。

⑥ 用于某些形容词前表示一类人。如:

We should help **the** blind.

We should respect **the** old.

⑦ 用于某些海、河、群岛、山脉、沙漠及复数形式的国家前。如:**the** Atlantic,**the** Gobi
Desert,**the** U.S.A.等。

⑧ 用于某些西洋乐器前。如:

He learnt to play **the** piano.

⑨ 用于被修饰的三餐前。如:

The dinner mother prepared was really delicious.

（3）定冠词的省略

① 称呼语之前。如：What's the matter, sir?

② 抽象名词前：如：Men fear death.

③ 没被修饰的三餐名词前。如：I have breakfast at 6.

④ 季节、月份、星期几等名称前。如：Sunday, October, Spring 等。

⑤ 泛指的复数名词前。如：We are part-time students.

⑥ 在某些固定的习惯用语中。如：go home, go to school, after school, go by air, hand in hand 等。

3. 代词

代词可分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词,还有不定代词、关系代词等。

（1）几组代词的区别

① **each/every/all**

each 强调"个体";**every** 强调"个体",但更强调"整体意义"上的"个体";**all** 指"整体"。如：

Each man knows what to do.

Every man knows what to do.

All the people know what to do.

② **both/neither/either**

both 指"两者都",与 and 搭配;**neither** 指"两者都不",与 nor 搭配;**either** 指"两者之一",与 or 搭配。如：

Both Tom **and** Mary are going outing tomorrow.

Neither Tom **nor** Mary is going outing tomorrow.

Either Tom **or** Mary is going outing tomorrow.

③ **some/any**

一般来讲,**some** 用于肯定句,**any** 用于否定句或疑问句。如：

I have **some** nice books.

I don't have **any** nice books.

Have you **any** nice books?

但在期望得到对方肯定回答的时候,在疑问句中也可用 **some**,如：

Would you like **some** more coffee?

④ **no/none/no one**

no=not a/not any 如：

I have **no** cars=I haven't **any** cars.

He is **no** cheater=He is **not a** cheater.

none 用于人或物,其意义和 all 相反。它相当于名词,指不可数名词时,后面动词用单数,指可数名词时动词既可用单数也可用复数。如：

None of the workers is/are talking.

在一个由两部分组成的句子中,**none** 可用于后面的句子里指代前面句子指示的事物。如：Tom has three apples while I have **none**.

none 还可用于回答 how many/much 引导的句子中。如：

— How many students are there in the classroom?

— **None.**

no one 仅用于指人，后面须用动词单数。如：

No one tells me the meeting has been cancelled.

⑤ **the other/another/others/the others**

the other 可通常用于 "**one...and the other...**" 的结构中，意为 "the second of the two"。如：

I have got two cars. One is blue, and **the other** is red.

others 意为 "other people"。 如：

He is selfish. He doesn't care **others** at all.

the others 意为 "the rest"。如：

I stayed at home, but **the others** went to the cinema.

another 意为 "one more"。 如：

Would you like **another** drink?

（2）关系代词的用法

关系代词主要有 **who，which，that，** 可用来引导定语从句。定语从句可分为限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句。关系代词在定语从句中做宾语时可以省略。如：The pen(which/that)I used just now has disappeared. 在非限定性从句中从句与主句要用","分开，且关系代词只能用 **which，who/whom，** 不能用 that。

who，whom，whoever，whomever 和 **whose** 用来指人；**which** 和 **whichever** 指物；**that** 既可以指人也可以指物。如：

The girl **who** is standing at the door is my sister.

All the books are here. You can take **whichever** you like.

This is the car **which/that** I bought yesterday.

which 和 **that** 在指物时一般来讲可以通用，但在下列情况下只能用 that：

① 在强调句式中，如：

It is I **that**(who)am to blame.

② 先行词为形容词或副词最高级时，如：

Mary is one of the most beautiful woman **that** I have ever seen.

③ 先行词前有 **the only，the very，the same** 或序数词 **the first，the second，the last** 及不定代词 **all，no，little，much，none，any，every** 等时，通常也要用 **that**。如：

All **that** glitters is not gold。

但下列情况下通常用 **which**：

① 在非限定性定语从句中。如：

The film，**which** I saw years ago，is going to be shown again.

② 在介词+关系代词结构中。如：

There is a tall tree from above **which** you can see the tower.

③ 在 **which** 替代前面提到的从句时。如：

John is a thief，**which** is known to all.

④ 先行词中有 **that** 或 **those** 时,为了语调和谐,也通常用 **which**,如:

Those **which** you have seen are from the U.S.

4. 连词

(1) 连词的分类

连词分为并列连词和从属连词两种。

① 并列连词 用来连接两个并列分句(也可连接两个并列成分),表示下列关系:

    Ⓐ 表转折关系的有 **but**,**yet**,**however** 等。如:

        I'd like to go with you, **but** I don't have time.

        She's a funny girl, **yet** you can't help liking her.

    Ⓑ 表因果关系的有 **for**, **so**, **therefore** 等。如:

        It must have rained, **for** the ground is wet.

        The rain began to fall, **so** we went back home.

    Ⓒ 表相连关系有 **neither...nor**, **either...or**, **not only...but also**, **both...and...**, **whether...or**, **as well as**, **together with** 等。如:

        Either you **or** I am mad.

        I don't know **whether** we'll go there **or not.**

② 从属连词 用来连接主从复合句,表示以下意义:

    Ⓐ 表条件的有 **if**, **unless** 等。如:

        If you move, I'll shoot.

        You will fail the exam **unless** you work hard.

    Ⓑ 表让步的有 **although**, **though**, **even though**, **however**, **as** 等。如:

        Though/Although it is cold, he wears only a shirt.

        However hard he studied, he didn't pass the exam.

    Ⓒ 表目的意义的有 **so that**, **in order that**, **so/such...that** 等。如:

        She is **so** beautiful **that** everybody likes her.

        He set off earlier **so that** he could catch the train.

    Ⓓ 表原因的有 **since, as, because, for, now that** 等。如:

        Because/As/since it was raining, we decided to stay at home.

        Now that everybody is here, let's get down to business.

    Ⓔ 表时间关系有 **before**, **after**, **till**, **until**, **as**, **while**, **when**, **since**, **as soon as**, **then** 等。如:

        When I arrived at the airport, the plane had already take off.

        I haven't met him **since** then.

    Ⓕ 表地点的有 **where**, **wherever** 等。如:

        I'll go to the place **where** you want me to go.

        Wherever you go, I'll go with you.

    Ⓖ 表比较的有 **as**, **as...as**, **not as...as**, **than** 等。如:

        He is **as** strong **as** Jackson.

        She speaks better **than** I.

（2）几组连词的区别

① **for/because**

for 与 **because** 意为"因为"，意义相近，有时可以通用，但也有一些区别。

for 分句不能置于主句之前，**because** 引导的从句则可位于主句之前或之后。如：

Because it is raining, I stay at home.（不可用 for）

for 前面不能加 not，but 等词，**because** 前则可以。如：

He worked very hard, not **because** he wanted to, but **because** he had to.（不可用 for）

for 不能回答 why 引导的特殊疑问句，只能用 **because**。如：

— Why were you absent yesterday?

— Because I was ill.

从以上几个例子可以看出，**because** 表示的是直接的理由，**for** 所表示的是附加的或推断的理由。**for** 引导的句子通常在后面，用","与首句隔开。

如：She was angry, **for** she didn't know English.

He can't be at home, **for** the door is locked.

② **such...that/so...that**

这两个词组的区别主要是 **such**，**so** 后面所跟的成分不同。such 修饰名词（中心词为名词），**so** 修饰形容词或副词。试比较其结构：

such +
- a(an) + *adj.* + 可数名词（单数） + that
- + *adj.* +
  - 不可数名词
  - 可数名词（复数） + that

so +
- *adj./adv.* + that
- *adj.* + a(an) + 可数名词（单数） + that

5. 形容词和副词的三级比较

（1）四种类型的比较句式。

① as + *adj./adv.* + as 表示同级的比较，如：

Tom is **as tall as** Jack.

Mary can run **as fast as** her sister.

② not + as + *adj./adv.* +as 表示否定的比较，如：

Tom is **not as** tall **as** Jack.

Mary **can't** run **as** fast **as** her sister.

③ more than/ as much as/ as many as 可以用来表示倍数的比较，如：

The red car costs twice **more than** the blue car.

The red car costs twice **as much as** the blue car.

④ 双重比较：(A)more...and more...表示递进比较；(B)the more... the more... 表示平行递进比较，如：

It's getting **colder and colder**.

The more I know him, **the less** I like him.

（2）用形容词或副词的原级和比较级来表示最高级。如：

No boy is as intelligent as he in his class. = He is the most intelligent boy in his class.

He is taller than any other boy in his class. = He is the tallest in his class.

6. 动词的时态、语态及非谓语形式

(本部分在教材"附录三 语法项目表"中已经有详细介绍,具体请参见教材。)

7. 虚拟语气

综合英语(一)主要要求考生掌握虚拟语气的基本配合形式。为直观起见,我们列表如下:

时间＼例句＼句型	非真实条件句	主句
与现在事实相反	动词过去式 (be 用 were)	would / should / could / might + 动词原形
	If I **were** you,	I **would buy** an Audi.
与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词	would / should / could / might + have + 过去分词
	If you **had attended** the meeting,	you **would have met** John Smith.
与将来情形相反	should + 动词原形 were to + 动词原形 动词过去式	would / should / could / might + 动词原形
	If Mary **should ask** me about it,	I **would tell** her the truth.
混合型	had + 动词过去分词	would / should / could / might + 动词原形
	If you **had studied** hard,	you **would not be** so worried now.

其他在教材"附录三 语法项目表"中已经有详细介绍,如倒装等语法项目,请参见教材。

II. 阅读理解

综合英语(一)的阅读理解部分包括两篇至三篇300字左右的短文,重点在于考查考生综合的阅读能力。短文基本没有生词,如有个别生词,一般都会给出汉语意思。每篇短文各有若干

选择题,内容涉及词和短语的意义、文章的主题思想或大意、句子表达的内容和相互之间的联系、作者的态度、单句或全文的内在含义或推理等。

从 2000 年及 2001 年的试题看,属于"细节题"的题目比较多。下面我们以 2001 年的 Passage 2 为例加以分析:

Passage 2

Arabs (阿拉伯人)**consider it extremely bad manners to start talking business immediately.** Even the busiest government official always takes extra time to be polite and offer refreshments(食品和饮料). **No matter how busy you are, you should make time for this hospitality.** (36)

Personal relationships are very important. They are the key to doing business in Arab countries. **Try to identify (认出)the decision-maker regarding your product or service immediately and get to know him on a friendly basis.** (37)

The "conference visit" is a way of doing business throughout the Arab world. Frequently, **you will have to discuss your business in the presence of strangers, who may or may not have anything to do with your business.** (38) Do not be surprised if your meeting is interrupted several times by people who come into the room unannounced, speak softly to the person you are talking to, and leave. Act as though you do not hear and never show displeasure at being interrupted.

When an Arab says "yes", he may mean "maybe", he probably means "no". (39) A smile and a slow nod might seem like an agreement, but in fact, your host is being polite. An Arab considers it impolite to disagree with a guest.

Most Arab countries have a six-day workweek from Saturday through Thursday. When matched with the **Monday to Friday** practice in most Western countries, it leaves only **three and a half workdays shared.** (40) Remember this in planning your appointments.

36. The main purpose of this passage is to explain _____.

    [A] why you need extra time when you visit Arab countries

    [B] what to remember when doing business in the Arab world

    [C] why Arab officials are so busy

    [D] how hospitable the Arabs can be

37. Which statement is TRUE according to Paragraph 2?

    [A] You should identify the friends of decision-makers.

    [B] You should get to know your product and service immediately.

    [C] You should try to set up personal relationships with the right official.

    [D] You should try to make friends with people in Arab countries.

38. Which statement is TRUE about a "conference visit"?

    [A] It's a business conference held throughout the Arab world.

    [B] It's a meeting where people speak softly to one another.

[C] It's a visit during which you discuss your business with strangers.

[D] It's a meeting where people having nothing to do with your business can come in.

39. "When an Arab says 'yes', he may mean 'maybe'" means _____.

[A] he definitely means maybe

[B] he should mean maybe

[C] he could mean yes or maybe

[D] he could not mean yes

40. Which are the workdays shared by Western countries and the Arab world?

[A] Monday—Tuesday—Wednesday—Thursday

[B] Thursday—Friday—Saturday—Sunday

[C] Tuesday—Wednesday—Thursday—Friday

[D] Saturday—Sunday—Monday—Tuesday

试题分析: (★段落黑体部分提示了答案)

36. [B] 主旨题。第一段黑体部分为整个文章的主题句,确定了文章的谈论重点。文章主要讲了阿拉伯人的一些习俗及礼貌问题,用来提醒人们与阿拉伯人做生意或交往时应该注意的一些细节。

37. [C] 细节题。第二段提到个人关系很重要,所以应该 "Try to identify(认出)the decision-maker regarding your product or service immediately and get to know him on a friendly basis." 即与相关的人建立良好的个人关系。

38. [D] 细节题。第三段有对 conference visit 的解释,它是阿拉伯世界中做生意的一种方式,所以[A]不对;"你谈生意时经常会有陌生人出现,这些陌生人悄悄地进来,与正和你谈话的人轻声说话你也别惊讶",说明[B],[C]也不对;事实是:"与会谈无关的人也可以出入。"

39. [C] 细节题。第四段第一句话就提到一个阿拉伯人说"是"时,可能指的是"也许"。即说"是"可能指"是",也可能指"或许"。

40. [A] 细节题。最后一段提到阿拉伯国家是六天工作制,从周六到周四,所以与西方国家共有的工作日应该是周一到周四。

做阅读理解题要抓住阅读的重点,在平时阅读中要注意这方面能力的理解。为了大家便于培养这种能力,我们把其他几段阅读理解题目的重点部分也用黑体标出:

(2001) **Passage 1**

Enid's wedding dress (35) arrived **at five o'clock** in the evening: **just seventeen hours before her marriage!** (31)

"I must try it on, Mother!" she cried, as she ran upstairs.

Three minutes later Enid's cries brought her mother. **The dress was much too big for her.** (32) It was baggy in the front, and the neckline looked all wrong. Enid was in tears.

"Take it back to the dressmaker's," Mrs. Bale said. "She must alter(改)it tonight. Hurry